AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph starting on page 1, line 15, with the following:

DNA array technologies have made it possible to monitor the expression level of a large number of genetic transcripts at any one time (see, *e.g.*, Schena *et al.*, 1995, *Science 270*:467-470; Lockhart *et al.*, 1996, *Nature Biotechnology 14*:1675-1680; Blanchard *et al.*, 1996, *Nature Biotechnology 14*:1649; Ashby *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,569,588, issued October 29, 1996). Of the two main formats of DNA arrays, spotted cDNA arrays are prepared by depositing PCR products of cDNA fragments with sizes ranging from about 0.6 to 2.4kb, from full length cDNAs, ESTs, etc., onto a suitable surface (see, *e.g.*, DeRisi *et al.*, 1996, *Nature Genetics 14*:457-460; Shalon *et al.*, 1996, *Genome Res. 6*:[[689]] 639-645; Schena *et al.*, [[1995]] 1996, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93*:~~10539-11286~~ 10614-10619; and Duggan et al., *Nature Genetics* Supplement *21*:10-14). Alternatively, high-density oligonucleotide arrays containing thousands of oligonucleotides complementary to defined sequences, at defined locations on a surface are synthesized *in situ* on the surface by, for example, photolithographic techniques (see, *e.g.*, Fodor *et al.*, 1991, *Science 251*:767-773; Pease *et al.*, 1994, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 91*:5022-5026; Lockhart *et al.*, 1996, *Nature Biotechnology 14*:1675; McGall et al., 1996, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 93*:13555-13560; U.S. Patent Nos. 5,578,832; 5,556,752; 5,510,270; and 6,040,138). Methods for generating arrays using inkjet technology for *in situ* oligonucleotide synthesis are also known in the art (see, *e.g.*, Blanchard, International Patent Publication WO 98/41531, published September 24, 1998; Blanchard *et al.*, 1996, *Biosensors and Bioelectronics 11*:687-690; Blanchard, 1998, in *Synthetic DNA Arrays in Genetic Engineering*, Vol. 20, J.K. Setlow, Ed., Plenum Press, New York at pages 111-123). Efforts to further increase the information capacity of DNA arrays range from further reducing feature size on DNA arrays so as to further increase the number of probes in a given surface area to sensitivity- and specificity-based probe design and selection aimed at reducing the number of redundant probes needed for the detection of each target nucleic acid thereby increasing the number of target nucleic acids monitored without increasing probe density (see, *e.g.*, Friend et al., International Publication No. WO 01/05935, published January 25, 2001).